

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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Tashkent as a Restricted Town

1. Tashkent became a restricted town (rezhimnyy gorod) in early 1950 with the imposition of the following measures: 25X1
 - a. A person must have a komandirovochnoye udostovereniye or a napravleniye na raboty issued by an official institution in order to register for residence.¹
 - b. A person is banned from the town if he has been subject to court prosecution (indicated by a statement in his passport that the bearer is subject to such-and-such paragraph of the passport regime).
 - c. All former German colonists are banned from the town.

Crimean Tatars in Tashkent Oblast

2. There are very few deported people (pereselentsy---literally, migrants) in Tashkent, because it is a restricted town. Of the deported people living there most are Crimean Tatars. There are many deportees in the villages and kolkhozy of Tashkent Oblast. They are not allowed to move beyond a certain limit from their localities.

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[] they have to report to a spets komendatura (special commandant's office) once a month. No official restrictions have been placed on their employment but only high-level specialists can hold responsible posts. During the first two or three years of their settlement, the pereselentsy are free from all taxation.

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3. The old Tatar colony in Tashkent town and oblast is very numerous and has been of great help to the new deportees. Thus, the Crimean Tatars have been able to organize their lives to a satisfactory extent. They avoid contacts with the Great Russians and consider themselves superior to the Uzbeks and Tadzhiks.
4. A private citizen is able to buy firearms at a bazar [on the black market], if he has enough money. In winter 1950/1951, armed robbery became so prevalent in Tashkent that people were afraid to go out at night. Streetcar conductors were robbed and beaten every night and asked for protection. The militia believed that the Crimean Tatars from the surrounding country were responsible.

Legitimate Means of Criticizing Regime

5. A lecture society existed in Tashkent in summer 1949 which allowed anonymous criticism of the Soviet Government. In this society for the dissemination of political knowledge, the audience's questions in note form were submitted collectively to the lecturer. The originator's signature was not required. In this way, the audience was not afraid to ask questions that indicated opposition to Soviet policy.

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1. [] Comment: The komandirovochnoye udostovereniye is usually a certificate issued to people sent on an official mission. The napravleniye na raboty is a work permit.

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